

The Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.)

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1897, was as follows:

Sunday, May 30, 23,947

Monday, May 31, 35,250

Tuesday, June 1, 38,591

Wednesday, June 2, 38,465

Thursday, June 3, 39,167

Friday, June 4, 39,124

Saturday, June 5, 39,292

Total, 239,776

Daily average (Sunday, 25,947 excluded), 38,128

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

The Local Epidemic.

There seems to be an epidemic of crime in the District of Columbia within the last few days. Following the Barber tragedy comes the Ferrar murder and suicide, and within the same day a lynching in Maryland is reported, and a man commits suicide to keep out of the penitentiary. This apparent wave of crime may be a coincidence, but such wave have appeared to pass over certain localities before now, and the question naturally arises, What is the cause of this particular wave?

There are people who have a well-defined theory based on electrical atmospheric conditions, which they say accounts for the crime wave. Others have declared that the newspaper reports of one crime suggest to other criminals, who imitate the evil example; but when as in the present instance, one casualty follows another with hardly a breathing space between and it is not probable that Jacopo Ferrar spent much time reading the papers on Monday—this theory falls to the ground. The atmospheric theory is that under certain electrical conditions irritability increases to frenzy, ideas become exaggerated, and murder, suicide, and all sorts of excesses are the result. This theory is borne out by observations made during one year when crimes of a violent nature were committed, one after another, in the track of a well-defined wave of heat, which passed over the country. The idea seems to be that a man who has a grievance is apt to brood over it when physical conditions favor that occupation, and as heat and cold have a good deal to do with physical conditions, a sudden increase of a few degrees in temperature will warm slumbering passions into a murderous madness.

This may or may not be true. The apocryphal of this theory may have held if one end of the great truth, and they may only be nursing a specious error, but epidemics of this kind are sufficiently undesirable to be stopped, and that swiftly, one thing is certain, none of these recent crimes were in any way sudden or unprovoked. They were the result of long brooding over a grievance, or a purpose, and only waited the impulse of a moment to bring them into noxious life. Atmosphere is all very well, but it will not account for everything, and the sooner public opinion injects into the atmosphere the good, wholesome, common sense truth that an unrequited passion is no excuse for shootings, the less inevitable such storms as this will be. The average human being cannot endure much selfish brooding without becoming dangerous. It does not make very much difference whether it is an office which he could not get, a woman whom he could not possess, or money which he could not use, he only endangers his own life and other people's by making this unattainable object the only thing worth having in his existence. There is nothing romantic in this sort of selfishness, and the sooner that fact is understood the better.

Cuban Policy Dwindling.

It is too plain to be worth discussion that the mission of Mr. Calhoun to Havana was a subterfuge to gain time. It has accomplished its object. The sugar deal has done the rest. The Congress is thoroughly in hand and can be depended upon to do, or not to do, just what the twin Dictators demand of it. The net result, as far as the Cuban question is concerned, presently will appear. Beyond any question, there is such joy in Madrid over this that is assumed to be the latest position of the American Executive that one cannot escape the conclusion that important assurances have been conveyed from Washington that nothing unfriendly to Spain is intended.

Once more it is stated in circles close to the State House that the President will take his time. He is busy trying to find a new minister to Madrid suitable on more accounts than one. If he contemplated doing what the country wants and demands, a minister to Madrid would be about the last thing he would need. But the tariff is out of danger, and Hanna is on top. Left to his own devices, Mr. McKinley would pay any attention to the universal cry of the American people, and might listen to the agonized shriek of outraged womanhood and childhood, butchered under the knives of the Spanish mercenaries in Cuba. But Hanna is on top. Such considerations are no more to be counted than would be the complaints of a few hundred suffering workmen in Ohio.

Nevertheless, it is the intention of the

Administration ultimately to do something in relation to Cuba. The movement among the bond syndicate and Sugar Trust people, of which this journal gave warning several weeks ago, at last has attracted public attention. As predicted in The Times and now reported, an effort is being made to secure options on about \$300,000,000 of Spanish-Cuban debt, which the operators believe can be done in the neighborhood of twenty cents on the dollar. If necessary, the Administration can assume a warlike front to drive present holders into the project. Then, it is designed to have the United States cajole Spain into conceding autonomy, possibly independence, to Cuba, on condition that the latter shall shoulder this debt, which the United States would guarantee. Of course, the bonds then would be as good as gold.

Something of this kind has been in the wind for months. It never will crop out while the Congress is here. But it will have its due weight in whatever arrangements may be perfected, later on. Cold weather will not come before many a Republican member of the Fifty-fifth Congress will be wishing that he had not allowed himself to be quite so completely kicked and cuffed into submission, and made the instrument of Hanna, Reed, de Lome, and the Spanish bondholders and the Sugar Trust.

The people will have a reckoning with their unworthy servants one of these days.

A Wall Street Candy Poll.

Mr. Claus A. Spreckles declares that the Sugar Trust had an immediate interest amounting to \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000 in securing adoption of the Aldrich sugar schedule, which placed the differential duty at one-fourth of a cent a pound. If this astute and inside authority is correct, it would seem to follow that on the basis of the compromise differential of one-fifth of a cent a pound, now proposed, the trust ought to be "in it" to the corresponding extent of from \$8,000,000 to \$9,600,000. This, we take it, is a solution satisfactory to Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Sevier, and "the boys." If it were not, and the magnates, "influential friends" and brokers of the Trust had not known in advance what was about to happen at the Republican caucus Tuesday morning, it would be impossible to understand the early operations in Wall street on that interesting day.

The caucus met at 10 o'clock. At 10:45 watchful brokers noted that their colleagues, who happen to possess private wires to Washington were plunging. They were the same brokers who recently had been buying block after block of sugar stock at 110 or thereabouts. Under the stimulus of inspired speculation the shares of the Trust jumped from 118 3/8 at 10:15 a. m. to 122 7/8 an hour before the Exchange closed. The day's trading aggregated 94,975 shares, and some people made barrels of money.

The happiest people, of course, are those who were let in on the basis of 110. Who are they? "Just ask of the Man in the Moon."

A Warning.

Rather than injure the feelings of the Eurper, it appears that a majority of the Democratic members of the suppressed House of Representatives would rather see the Constitution of the United States defiled and violated once or twice a week than to take action that might affect their committee standing at the ensuing regular session. That is the view which the National Democracy is forced to take of the subversive and cowardly manifested by most of its Representatives in the face of a great institutional crisis and revolution.

Without the presence of a quorum, the Eurper dares to declare the House adjourned for three or four days, in direct contravention of the mandatory, Constitutional section which provides that, in the absence of a quorum, it shall send for absent members, or adjourn only from day to day. Such action on the part of the Eurper does not adorn the House. Legally, the body was, or ought to have been, in session on Tuesday and Wednesday. Yet, we do not hear that any Democratic freemen, elected members of the people's suppressed Legislature, appeared in their places on the days mentioned to fulfill their constitutional obligations or to demand their rights. Men who regarded the interests of their constituents, not to say their duty to the supreme law of their country and the sacredness of its institutions, hardly could have missed such opportunities to place themselves and their party on record.

Some men of the true blue Jackson Democratic stripe, if they happened to be members of such an usurped and throttled House, when the Eurper declared an adjournment in open and impudent contempt of the Constitution, would have taken him by the scruff of his neck and buried him from his seat. He was within an ace of having that done to him in the Fifty-first Congress. At least the true brand of Democrats would have done something to bring on an issue and to present the country with an object lesson of the reasonable conditions existing in the suppressed House of Representatives.

What are the reasons for their timorous cowering before the lawless power of one reckless man? Is it because one or two nominal "leaders" have made satisfactory personal arrangements with the man on the bench? Is it because they have swallowed the bait and hook of promised committee assignments? Or, is it because they assume, with ostensible wisdom, that they have to do to be sublimed, on the theory that the next House will be Democratic in any event, and that then, they can reap a rich reward of political evensong at the expense of their present oppressors?

"What fools these mortals be!" Cannot they see that when the impending political upheaval comes, and the Republicans who now sit under the shade of the Eurper's throne are kicked into the outer darkness of public condemnation and contumely, the seats left vacant are likely to be filled by Populists, whose few representatives in the present House have made for their party a glorious record of stern and vigorous defense of the Constitution and the rights

of the body compared with the supine acquiescence of Democrats who, having the divine force of a holy cause to support them, have prostituted their high mission by truckling to the power that contemptuously has subjugated them and usurped their rights, privileges and functions?

Before it is too late they should take warning that a continuation of their current attitude and policy must certainly result in giving to the Populists the credit of the struggle against the subversion of the Constitution and the suppression of the House. The masses of the country will from the record deduce a conviction that the party whose representatives are brave enough to fight for the people is the party to be trusted. It is not hard for any one who is not blind to the national situation and the trend of popular thought to believe that the Populist party is quite liable to hold the balance of power in the next House. If the present session closes without offering a more attractive picture of Democratic prowess and devotion to the cause of the people than any we have yet witnessed, there need be no doubt that such will be the result.

In that event, it is presumable that the balance of power placed in the hands of Populists will be exercised for the sole benefit and benefit of Democracy? There still is a chance, a bare chance, for House Democrats to redeem themselves. The eyes of the country are upon them. It rests with them whether, at the end of this session, they are to receive the plaudits or the jeers and execrations of every Democratic constituency in the Union.

It is said that Mr. Calhoun's reception at the White House was not as cordial as he expected. Now, we wonder if he misconstrued his instructions and really found out that there was a state of war in Cuba and that Weyler does outrage and butcher women and children, as charged by American newspaper correspondents and United States consuls.

The Sultan's delay in saying whether he will or will not accept Mr. McKinley's minister leads us to the suspicion that His Majesty is too busy raising the devil to care about receiving a visit from an Angel.

The State Department need not fret itself much about how the Pittsburgh Lee report leaked out in the New York Journal before it reached Washington. Secretary Day ought to look around the Department itself, where there are leaks the size of coal holes whenever needed. Witness the Rockhill incident and others!

In the opinion of European diplomats, the attitude of Russia toward Greece is explained by the probable fact that whereas the old policy of the Czars was based on the Greek faith, it is no longer so, but rather upon the idea of Pan-Slavism. As a unification of the Slavic race would cover about everything Russia wants, except Turkey, the change is quite comprehensible.

Eduard Pacha has been violating the armistice by indulging in strategic movements toward Landau. Reinforcements continue to arrive for his army in Thessaly. The situation at Constantinople does not appear to be much improved, as Tewfik Pacha, the grand vizier, again intimates that his master has not the least idea of giving up Thessaly. Abdul Hamid's friend, the Kaiser, therefore, is up to mischief again.

The terrible "Cuban filibusters" captured on board of the steamer Dauntless by the United States cruiser Machibud have been released, as there was no evidence against them. Although they did not resist arrest when boarded by the naval force of the country, they showed a good deal of snarl; because it is a fact that the only cargo found on the Dauntless was composed of that dangerous and contraband commodity.

The order of Commissioner Wright to the effect that heretofore police board trials are to be held with open doors, and not in secret, as formerly, is correct and praiseworthy action. The public has a right to know with what offenses the guardians of the District peace are charged, and to listen to the evidence when given, and to follow the proceedings. Commissioner Wright seems bent upon warring, and despoiling, gold-mining.

SILVER REPUBLICANS ADJOURN.

Future Work Left in the Hands of Committees.

Chicago, June 9.—Contrary to expectations, the silver Republicans did not continue their deliberations today, but met and adjourned. The proceedings of yesterday and last night, all of last night had been so satisfactory that the prime movers at a secret conference decided to let well enough alone. The national committee of the new party will be subject to the call of chairman Towne. The work will be left in the hands of committees, and especially the executive committee. This body will have the power to call a national convention and take steps toward organizing the new political power in all sections of the country.

Ex-Senator Fred J. Dubois will be the champion of this body, according to the announcement of Mr. Towne. "The other six members I have not decided upon," he said.

Valuable Mines on Fire.

Gunnison, Colo., June 9.—Last yesterday morning a fire broke out in the subterranean mine of the Gunnison mine, which was a candle which a miner dropped.

A furious fire now rages underground. No one knows the extent of the sulphur body, and it may burn for an unlimited time. The two mines are gold producers, being among the most valuable in Gunnison county.

Resignation.

(From the Boston Herald.) Speaker Reed says the Senate sugar schedule would not pass the House. That settles it. He is the House.

The regular permanent family celebration of the Evening Star is more than double that of any other paper in Washington, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon—Evening Star.

The circulation of THE TIMES yesterday was 47,913 copies. In the event (which of course we can only guess at) that the Star's circulation reached 32,000, the circulation of THE TIMES exceeded that of the Star by at least 10,000 copies.

MR. CALHOUN GOING HOME.

His Mission Ended With His Report to Mr. McKinley.

There is a strong impression abroad that Gen. Jacob D. Cox will accept the post of minister to Spain, which President McKinley has tendered him. It is said to be an excellent appointment.

Gen. Cox is sixty-nine years old, a man of acknowledged ability, and one thoroughly capable of representing the country in the delicate diplomatic negotiations that will be necessary after the President has formulated his Cuban policy. Gen. Cox is an intimate friend of President McKinley.

Gen. Cox was born in Montreal in 1828. He removed to Ohio when eighteen years old, and was graduated from Oberlin College. He entered the Union Army at the breaking out of the war. His record won him the command of a regiment. In 1868, and 1867, he was governor of Ohio, and in March, 1869, he became Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Grant. He served as head of the Interior Department until December, 1870, when a disagreement with President Grant resulted in his resignation. From 1870 to 1878 he was a member of the House of Representatives.

The contingency that Gen. Cox may decline the offer, on account of his advanced years, has been provided for by the President. He has designated the ex-governor's destination he will offer the place to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn.

One of the callers at the White House yesterday morning was Special Commissioner of the Census, and added some supplementary facts to the oral report he made to the President the night before. It took Mr. Calhoun nearly an hour to do this, after which he went to the State Department and conferred with Judge Day, Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Calhoun said when he departed from the building that he intended to leave the city for his home, at Danville, Ill., this afternoon.

"I am tired and utterly worn out from the fatigue of my trip. I have just finished," said Mr. Calhoun last night, "and I am going back home in order to enjoy much-needed rest. I shall be in conference with Judge Day all day tomorrow with incidental matters connected with my mission, and then I shall go to Danville. I expect to return Monday, Tuesday and will then see the President."

"Will you make a written report?" "No; my report will be an oral one and will contain the observations I made during my stay in Cuba. I am, of course, not saying more than I have seen and heard. I am sure you can appreciate the delivery of my position."

Mr. Calhoun said there are many things he had to discuss with the President, and that on account of the short space of time he had with him, he was unable to do so. He could not talk at any length with the President. It is thought that the matter will be taken up immediately on the arrival of the President from the Nashville trip.

So early as the departure of the special commissioner Mr. George S. Fishback took the official report of Gen. Lee of the Rail case to the State Department. It did not vary from the report published in The Times twenty-four hours before the State Department received it. It was said that no action will be taken on the report until the President returns from Nashville. An investigation is being made by the State Department for the purpose of learning how the press obtained the report before the department did.

NO INVITATION TO THE G. A. R.

Confederates Call the Proposition Hypocrisy and Gush.

New Orleans, June 9.—At a meeting of the Association of the Army of Tennessee, the largest confederate veterans' association in Louisiana, last night, a letter was read from the Pelican Camp of Confederate Veterans, of Anniston, Ala. In opposition to an invitation to the Grand Army men to take part in the annual reunion, particularly when the meeting is for the purpose of decorating the tombs of the confederates, the Louisiana Association of the Army of Tennessee approved the sentiment of Pelham Camp, and objected to the invitation to the G. A. R. as hypocrisy and gush.

There was but one dissenting vote.

GALVIN KILLS HIS FOREMAN.

Haverhill, Mass., June 9.—Robert Kydd, foreman at J. & S. E. Kydd's machine shop, was shot and killed this morning by R. E. Galvin. Galvin said the reason for the shooting was that he had been subjected to continual nagging at Kydd's hands. He got into a dispute with Kydd in the shop this morning. The two men came to the street, and it ended in Galvin's drawing a revolver and firing at his opponent at close range. Kydd died almost instantly. A feud had existed for a long time between the men.

Galvin is widely known in this city, being prominent in several social societies, and especially the J. O. U. A. M., in which he has been a prominent organizer for several years. Kydd leaves a widow and two children.

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THE WHITE HOUSE DESERTED.

President McKinley and Party Journeying to Nashville.

President McKinley and party left Washington at noon yesterday for Nashville. During the early hours of the day the President gave brief interviews to Special Commissioner Calhoun, Attorney General McMeekin, Senators Tillman, McLaurin, Spooner, Representative Stokes of South Carolina, and Representative Alexander of New York.

The special train consisted of Chesapeake and Ohio engine No. 153, with Engineer Duke in the cab, one baggage car, two Pullman cars, a Chesapeake and Ohio dining car, and the private car of Railroad President Ingalls. The last was the car in which the President and Mrs. McKinley, Private Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Bates will travel. The train was in charge of Conductor Pugh, and the trip under the guidance of Mr. W. H. Gregor, general passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

The party was as follows: President and Mrs. McKinley, Secretary and Mrs. Porter, Dr. and Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Saxton, Secretary Sherman and daughter, Mrs. McCallum, Secretary and Mrs. Alger and Miss Francis Alger, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Gary and the Misses Gary, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Commissioner of Pensions Evans, Gen. Grosvenor, Mr. Joseph P. Smith and Mrs. Smith, and about twenty-five newspaper men.

The trip will include two days at Nashville, and short stops at Hot Springs, Memphis and Asheville, and through some of the most beautiful parts of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and North Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT AT STAUNTON.

He Makes a Brief Speech Which Is Interrupted by a Query.

Staunton, Va., June 9.—The train conveying the President and party to the Nashville Exposition arrived here at 4:33 this afternoon. The Stone-Well Brigade Band, which was with Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley campaigns, when Maj. McKinley was with Sheridan, was at the station and accompanied their former foe. The band had just returned from Memorial Day exercises at the Thorn Rose Cemetery, where 27,000 Confederates are buried. Ex-Congressman Baker and other prominent men greeted the President, who spoke briefly.

"My countrymen—I have no purpose of making a speech in this presence. I appear only to thank you for this courteous and gracious reception. I wish all my countrymen the largest good for their labor and investments, the greatest peace and prosperity. (A voice: Why don't you give it to us?) throughout the land, and the greatest love and content in all their homes; and I now bid you farewell."

ARRIVES AT HOT SPRINGS.

He Is Received With Enthusiasm All Along the Line.

Hot Springs, Ark., June 9.—The Presidential train arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening, after a pleasant journey through the beautiful scenery of the Chesapeake and Ohio. The President was received with enthusiasm at all the stopping places along the route. The special train will leave for Nashville tomorrow at 11 o'clock, arriving there Friday morning.

WEST POINT EXERCISES.

An Incessant Rain Necessitates a Postponement.

West Point, N. Y., June 9.—An incessant rain necessitated a postponement of all the military exercises arranged for today, including the field day competition, which has been looked forward to with much interest. If the weather proves favorable tomorrow the postponed exercises will all be crowded into one day.

The board of visitors will hold its final session tomorrow night. The graduation hour occurs tomorrow night.

Mervin C. Buckley, of Washington, ranked twenty in his class on general merit. He will be assigned to either the artillery, cavalry or infantry branch of the service as he may elect.

Francisco Alcantara, of Caracas, Venezuela, who received instruction under provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, finished his course with the graduation of this class.

DURRANT TO HANG FRIDAY.

Only a Reprieve From the Governor Will Save Him.

San Francisco, June 9.—Unless Warren Hale gets a reprieve for Durrant from Gov. Budd, it is certain that he will hang the young murderer on Friday. Attorney General Fitzgerald believes that he has full authority under the circumstances, as the circuit court simply gave Durrant's attorneys permission to appeal to the United States Supreme Court, but there was no reprieve, and this permission cannot serve as a stay of sentence, unless the governor formally intervenes.

Gov. Budd is in the Yosemite Hotel, but it is expected that he will telegraph tomorrow to Warren Hale to reprieve Durrant to a definite time.

HANDSOME OFFICE BUILDING.

Will Be Occupied by Western Union Company and Others.

Messrs. Richardson & Burgess, contractors, yesterday began excavating the lot at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and F streets, the site upon which Mr. Joseph E. Willard intends to erect a magnificent office building. The contractors are expected to complete the building by January 1, 1898.

The first floor and basement will be occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and they will also have the top floor. The other rooms in the structure will be used for offices, many of which are already spoken for.

GOOD TEMPLARS' CONVENTION.

Delegates Representing Fourteen New Lodges Admitted.

The regular semi-annual session of the Grand Council of Good Templars convened yesterday morning at Macabees' Hall. Delegates representing fourteen new subordinate lodges were admitted to membership.

The important question of the abolition of the district system was taken up, and, after much discussion, the proposition was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Bellamy Storor's Beef Mission.

While receiving his final instructions at the State Department Tuesday, Bellamy Storor, minister to Belgium, was particularly enjoined to protest to the Belgian government against its policy of discriminating against American beef. He was advised to open negotiations, if possible, for the removal of the present restrictions. Similar instructions, it is said, have been sent to the American ambassadors to Berlin, Paris and London.

Benevolent Golpappa Aldrich.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.) If there are any infant industries that want something they do not see they should have taken notice of the fact that the government has been very good to them in the past.

IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES.

"The contest in the Kentucky legislature,"

said Mr. Henry C. Ward, an attorney from Louisville, at Willard's last night, "which resulted in the election of William J. Deboe, Republican, as successor to Mr. Blackburn in the Senate was a long and bitter one. It was a trial of strength between Dr. W. Deboe, Hunter, twice the caucus nominee for Senator, and the governor of the State, Col. W. O. Bradley. Dr. Hunter appears to have had the majority of the party behind him, as he only needed one or two votes to secure his election. These, however, he could not get, and at last, after being indicted by the grand jury on the charge of conspiracy to bribe, Dr. Hunter retired from the race. He had underestimated the staying powers of Gov. Bradley, who fought so effectively that, though he could not win himself, he unhorsed his adversary."

"Gov. Bradley's friends claim that he had a right to be considered in the choice of a Federal Senator, for they say that without his vigorous aid during the last election Kentucky would have been lost to the Republican party."

"Col. Bradley is unquestionably a strong man. He is a great lover of right and justice, a hater of shams and frauds, with a will to execute according to his conviction. Such men are always powerful, of course, but to wrench from the solid South a State always before Democratic, and place it in the Republican fold, so to administer its executive office as to decrease its taxes while reforming abuses, and increasing its prosperity, and meantime in the political arena, checking the schemes of the wildest politicians of the State, so as to secure the State to the Republicans in the electoral college, indicates an integrity of purpose and an executive force possessed by few, even of the strongest men of the time. It is these traits of character and the rigorous action of the man in carrying out the work which they have inspired that have made Gov. Bradley so prominent a figure during the last two years in the politics of his section."